

## Profiles

## POLAND

IMMIGRATION  
RESEARCH  
SERIES

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**About this series**

This report was prepared by Statistics Canada, in partnership with Citizenship and Immigration Canada. The co-publication of this series of reports is intended to support public education and research into the population characteristics of Canada.

## POLISH IMMIGRANTS IN CANADA

## HIGHLIGHTS

At the time of the 1991 Census, there were 184,695 people born in Poland living in Canada, representing 4% of all immigrants.

Unlike immigration flows from most other European countries, a relatively large number of people have immigrated to Canada from Poland in recent years. Between 1988 and 1992, for example, an average of almost 14,000 people born in Poland immigrated to Canada each year, representing 7% of all immigrants in this period. There was also a substantial influx of immigrants from Poland in the years after the Second World War. Indeed, immigrants from Poland made up over 20% of all immigrants to Canada in both 1948 and 1949.

Almost all Polish immigrants are now Canadian citizens. As of 1991, 90% of those eligible to apply for citizenship had become Canadian citizens.

The majority of Polish immigrants living in Canada reside in Ontario. In 1991, 59% lived in Ontario; in fact, 34% resided in Toronto.

On average immigrants from Poland are older than the population born in Canada. In 1991, 32% of all Polish immigrants living in Canada were aged 65 or over, compared with 10% of people born in Canada. In contrast, only 14% of Polish immigrants, compared with 39% of people born in Canada, were under age 25.

In 1991, 94% of all Polish immigrants could conduct a conversation in one or both official languages. At the same time, 50% reported that Polish was the language they most often spoken in their homes.

Polish immigrants are generally less likely than all immigrants or people born in Canada to be employed. For example, 72% of Polish immigrant men aged 15-64 were employed in 1991, compared with 78% of all immigrant men and 76% of those born in Canada in this age range. At the same time, 56% of Polish-born women aged 15-64 were employed, compared with 62% of all immigrant women and 63% of Canadian-born women in this age range. Polish immigrants, however, are more likely than people in these other groups to be self-employed.

Polish immigrants have a relatively high unemployment rate. In 1991, 13.4% of all Polish immigrant labour force participants were unemployed, compared with just over 10% of both all immigrants and the Canadian-born in the labour force.

The incomes of Polish immigrants living in Canada are slightly lower than those of people in other groups. In 1990, Polish immigrants had an average income from all sources of \$23,200, compared with \$25,300 for all immigrants and \$23,700 for the Canadian-born.



## INTRODUCTION

Immigrants have historically made up a substantial proportion of the Canadian population. In 1991, for example, 16% of the population were immigrants. The immigrant population, however, is very diverse; immigrants come from a wide variety of countries and, as a result, have different histories, cultures and economic backgrounds.

This report describing the immigrant community from Poland is one in a series of profiles of immigrants to Canada. It describes the settlement patterns, family status, education, labour force characteristics, incomes and other aspects of Polish immigrants living in Canada.

In most cases, indicators describing the Polish immigrant population are compared with those of the overall immigrant and Canadian-born populations. These comparisons

provide a sense of how Polish immigrants have integrated into Canadian society.

The information used in this report is from either the 1991 Census of Canada or Citizenship and Immigration Canada administrative files. The census data describe the various populations living in Canada at the time of the 1991 Census. The data from Citizenship and Immigration Canada provide the number of immigrants arriving in Canada each year.

## COUNTRY PROFILES: TITLES IN THIS SERIES

- Germany
- Hong Kong
- India
- Italy

- Lebanon
- Netherlands
- People's Republic of China
- Phillipines
- Poland

- Portugal
- United Kingdom
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- Total Immigrant Population
- Canadian Population

## AGE STANDARDIZATION

Direct comparisons between immigrant groups and the population born in Canada can be affected by differences in the age structures of these groups and age can have a substantial effect on many socio-economic variables. As a result, for the purposes of this report, the data for several key variables have been age-standardized and these figures have been presented along with the actual data to provide some assessment of the effect of age on these particular variables. The variables that have been age-standardized are fertility levels, levels of educational attainment, employment levels, unemployment rates, average incomes and the percentage of the population with low incomes. For more information on age standardization, see Endnote 3.

### Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Internet address: <http://cicnet.ingenia.com>

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Primary Internet site address: <http://canada.gc.ca>

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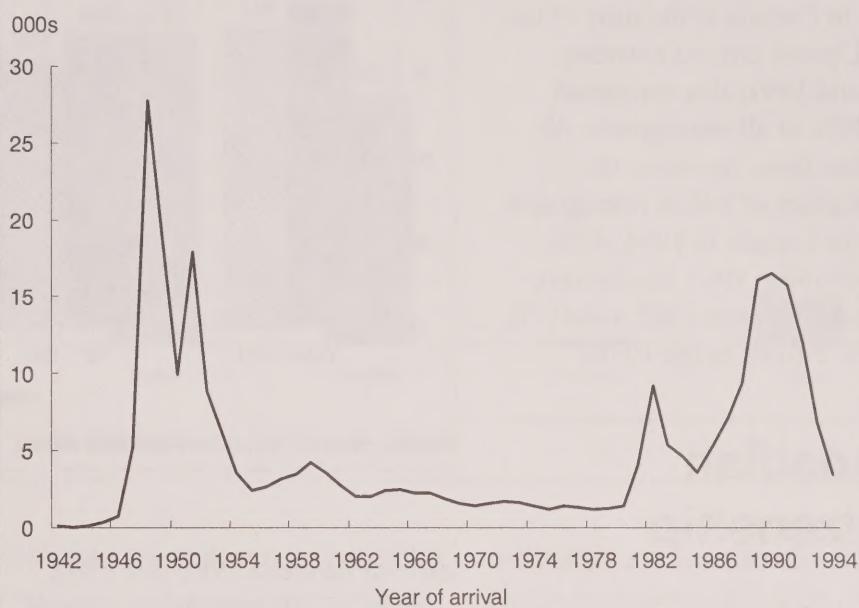
## Profile of Polish Immigrants in Canada

Immigrants from Poland<sup>1</sup> make up a substantial proportion of the immigrant population living in Canada. At the time of the 1991 Census, there were 184,695 people born in Poland living in Canada, representing 4% of all immigrants. Immigrants born in Poland made up 0.7% of the total Canadian population that year.

Unlike immigration flows from most other European countries, a relatively large number of people have immigrated to Canada from Poland in recent years. Between 1988 and 1992, for example, an average of almost 14,000 people born in Poland immigrated to Canada each year, representing 7% of all immigrants in this period. Immigration from Poland, though, dropped off in 1993 and 1994. In fact, in the latter year, there were only 3,500 immigrants to Canada from Poland, representing just 2% of all immigrants that year (see Chart 1).

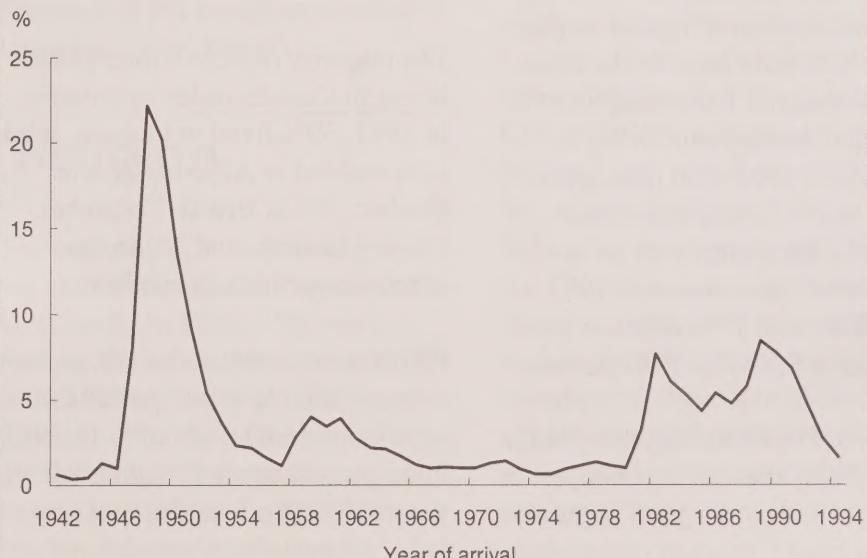
There was also a substantial influx of immigrants from Poland in the years after the Second World War. In the 1948-1951 period, for example, an average of almost 19,000 Polish immigrants arrived in Canada each year. Indeed, immigrants from Poland made up over 20% of all immigrants to Canada in both 1948 and 1949. In comparison, Polish immigrants made up only around 2% of all immigrants that arrived in Canada between the mid-1950s and the mid-1960s, and only around 1% of those that came from the mid-1960s to the early 1980s (see Chart 2).

Chart 1  
Annual number of immigrants from Poland arriving in Canada, 1942 to 1994



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Immigration Statistics*.

Chart 2  
Annual number of immigrants from Poland arriving in Canada, as a percentage of all immigrants, 1942 to 1994



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Immigration Statistics*.

As a result of the influx of Polish immigrants in the last decade, a substantial proportion of immigrants from Poland living in Canada are relatively recent arrivals. Indeed, 42% of those living in Canada at the time of the 1991 Census arrived between 1981 and 1991; this compared with 29% of all immigrants. At the same time, however, the largest share of Polish immigrants living in Canada in 1991, 43%, arrived before 1961. In contrast, 9% came between 1961 and 1970, and 7% arrived in the 1970s.

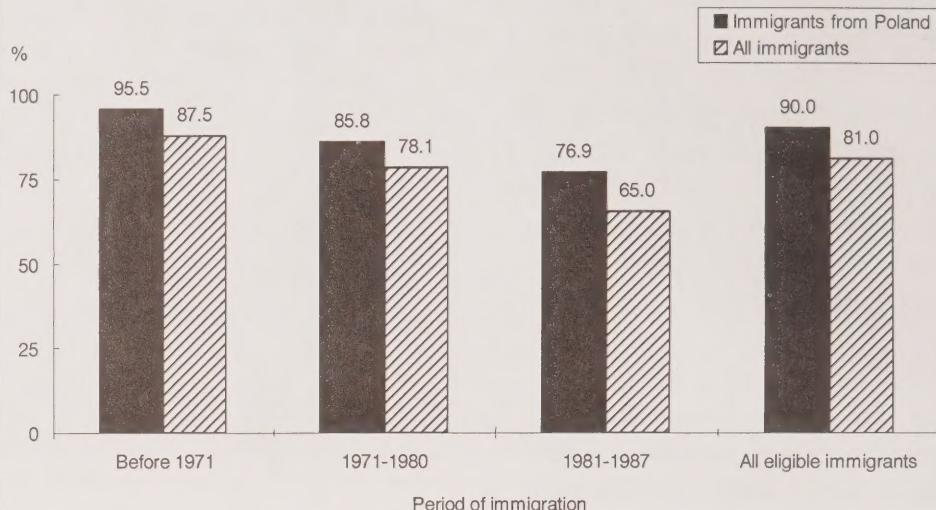
## Canadian citizenship

Almost all Polish immigrants are now Canadian citizens. As of 1991, 90% of all of those eligible to apply for citizenship had become Canadian citizens.

As with all immigrants, the share of Polish immigrants with Canadian citizenship is highest among those who have been in the country the longest. For example, 96% of Polish immigrants living in Canada in 1991 who immigrated prior to 1971 were Canadian citizens, compared with 86% of those who came between 1971 and 1980, and 77% of those who arrived in the 1981-1987 period.

As well, Polish immigrants are far more likely than their counterparts in the overall immigrant population to have Canadian citizenship, whatever their period of immigration. For example, of those who

Chart 3  
Percentage of immigrants with Canadian citizenship, by period of immigration, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census of Canada.

arrived between 1981 and 1987, 77% of Polish immigrants, versus 65% of all immigrants, had become Canadian citizens (see Chart 3).

## Provincial distribution

The majority of Polish immigrants living in Canada reside in Ontario. In 1991, 59% lived in Ontario, while 12% resided in Alberta, 10% in Quebec, 9% in British Columbia, 6% in Manitoba and 3% in the remaining provinces combined.

Polish immigrants, however, represent a relatively small part of the population in all provinces. In 1991, immigrants born in Poland made up around 1% of all residents of Ontario, Alberta and Manitoba and 0.5% or less of those in the other provinces.

## Urban dwellers

Polish immigrants are more likely than the population born in Canada to live within a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). In 1991, 85% of all Polish immigrants, compared with 56% of the Canadian-born population, were residents of a CMA. The share of Polish immigrants living in a CMA, though, was about the same as that for all immigrants (84%).

More Polish immigrants live in Toronto than in any other CMA. In 1991, 34% of all Polish immigrants living in Canada resided in Toronto. At the same time, 9% lived in Montreal, while 6% lived in each of Edmonton and Vancouver, and 5% in Winnipeg and Hamilton.

## Age distribution

Immigrants from Poland are older, on average, than the population born in Canada<sup>1</sup>. In 1991, 32% of all Polish immigrants living in Canada were aged 65 or over, compared with 10% of people born in Canada. At the same time, 22% of Polish immigrants, versus 18% of Canadian-born people, were aged 45-64. In contrast, only 14% of Polish immigrants, compared with 39% of people born in Canada, were under age 25.

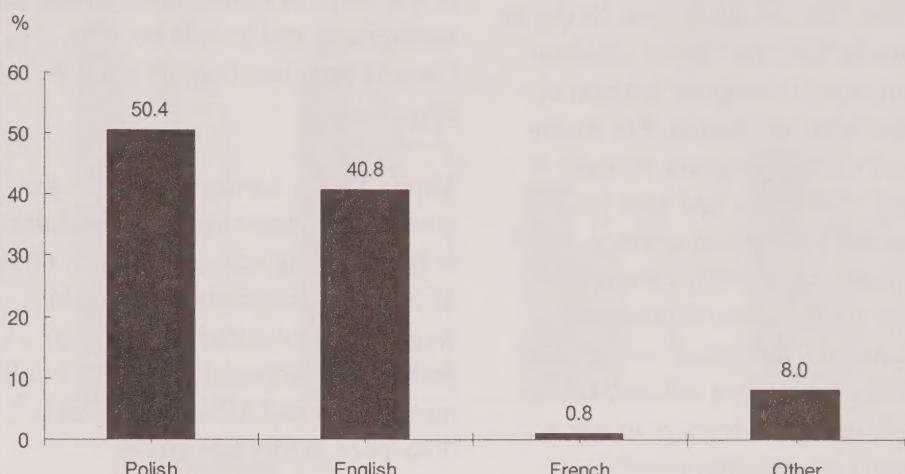
The age distribution of Polish immigrants more closely resembles that of the overall immigrant population. Polish immigrants, though, are still somewhat more likely than all immigrants to be aged 65 and over, while they are less likely to be aged 25-64.

Unlike the rest of the population, women do not make up a substantial majority of elderly Polish immigrants. In 1991, 50% of Polish immigrants aged 65 and over were female, compared with 56% of the total immigrant senior population and 57% of seniors born in Canada.

## Language

Almost all Polish immigrants in Canada can speak at least one official language. In fact, in 1991, 94% could conduct a conversation in one or both official languages:

Chart 4  
Language most often spoken in the home by Polish immigrants, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census of Canada.

8% spoke English and French, 85% could carry on a conversation in English, and 1% could speak French. At the same time, half (50%) of Polish immigrants living in Canada spoke Polish most often in their homes, while 41% reported that English was the language they most often spoke at home, 1% spoke French and 8% spoke some other language (see Chart 4).

## Religion

The majority of Polish immigrants are affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church. In 1991, 70% were Roman Catholics, while another 3% were affiliated with the Ukrainian Catholic Church. At the same time, 12% of Polish immigrants were Protestant, 11% were affiliated with other religions and 4% had no religious affiliation. The proportion

of Polish immigrants who said they had no religious affiliation, though, was well below the figure for people born in Canada (12%).

## Family status

Polish immigrants are about as likely as other immigrants and the Canadian-born to live with their immediate family.<sup>2</sup> For example, 82% of Polish immigrants aged 15-64 lived with members of their immediate family in 1991, as did 86% of all immigrants and 84% of the Canadian-born population. At the same time, 64% of immigrant seniors from Poland lived with members of their immediate family, slightly above figures for both all immigrant (62%) and Canadian-born seniors (61%).

## Fertility levels

Polish immigrant women living in Canada have had fewer children than other immigrant women or those born in Canada. For example, Polish immigrant women aged 15-44 who had ever been married had an average of 1.5 children as of 1991, compared with 1.8 for their counterparts among all immigrant women and 1.6 for those born in Canada. As well, when differences in age are taken into consideration<sup>3</sup>, the fertility level of these immigrant women from Poland falls to 1.4.

## Education

Polish immigrants living in Canada are about as likely as people in other groups to have a university degree. In 1991, 12% of all Polish immigrants aged 15 and over, along with 14% of all immigrants and 11% of the population born in Canada, had a university degree.

At the same time, Polish immigrants are somewhat more likely than people in these other groups to have less than a Grade 9 education. In 1991, 25% of immigrants from Poland, compared with 19% of all immigrants and 13% of the Canadian-born population, had less than a Grade 9 education. The fact that a relatively large proportion of Polish immigrants have less than a Grade 9 education, however, results primarily from

differences in age. Indeed, once these figures are adjusted for age differences<sup>3</sup>, there is little variation in the share of Polish immigrants, all immigrants and people born in Canada with less than a Grade 9 education.

Young Polish immigrant adults are more likely than other young adults to be attending school. In 1991, 69% of Polish immigrants aged 15-24 were in school either full-time or part-time, compared with 64% of all immigrants and 61% of the Canadian-born in this age group.

There are also some differences in the types of training acquired by Polish immigrants and those in other groups. Polish immigrants with postsecondary qualifications, for example, are more likely to be graduates of professional programs in engineering, mathematics and applied science than their counterparts among both all immigrants and those born in Canada. In 1991, 20% of Polish immigrant men with postsecondary training were graduates in these fields, compared with 17% of all immigrant men and 9% of men born in Canada. Similarly, 9% of Polish immigrant women with postsecondary qualifications, versus 5% of all immigrant women and 2% of those born in Canada, were graduates of these programs. At the same time, Polish immigrants, both men and women, were less likely than people in other groups to be graduates of commerce, business and management programs.

## Employment characteristics

Polish immigrants are generally less likely than all immigrants or people born in Canada to be employed. For example, 72% of Polish immigrant men aged 15-64 were employed in 1991, compared with 78% of all immigrant men and 76% of the Canadian-born in the same age group. At the same time, 56% of Polish-born women aged 15-64 were employed, compared with 62% of all immigrant women and 63% of Canadian-born women in this age range. As well, when differences in age are taken into consideration<sup>3</sup>, the percentage of Polish immigrant men with jobs was 69%, while the figure for their female counterparts was 55%.

Polish immigrants with jobs, though, are more likely to be self-employed than workers born in Canada. For example, 16% of employed Polish immigrant men were self-employed in 1991, the same figure for all immigrant men, but higher than that for Canadian-born male workers (12%). At the same time, 8% of immigrant Polish women with jobs in 1991 owned their own businesses, as did 8% of all employed immigrant women and 6% of those born in Canada.

## Occupational distribution

Polish immigrants are slightly less likely than their counterparts among

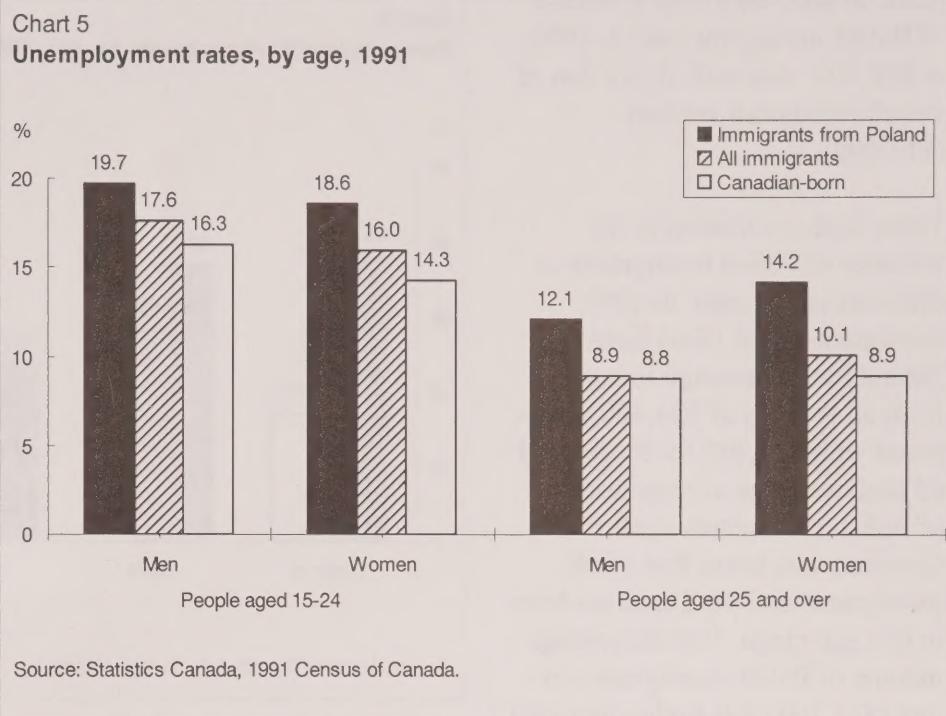
both all immigrants and those born in Canada to work in professional or management occupations. For example, 26% of employed male immigrants from Poland worked in these fields in 1991, compared with 32% of all immigrant men and 27% of those born in Canada. At the same time, 28% of Polish immigrant women held professional or management jobs, versus 30% of all immigrant women and 33% of those born in Canada. The proportion of employed Polish immigrant women with jobs in these fields, though, was slightly above the figure for Polish immigrant men (26%).

Immigrants from Poland were also somewhat less likely than their counterparts in other groups to be employed in clerical, sales or service jobs, while they were more likely to work in jobs in construction or manufacturing.

## Unemployment

Polish immigrants have a relatively high unemployment rate. In 1991, 13.4% of all Polish immigrant labour force participants were unemployed, compared with just over 10% of both all immigrants and the Canadian-born in the labour force. As well, this pattern holds when differences in age are taken into consideration.<sup>3</sup>

As with the overall population, unemployment rates among Polish immigrant labour force participants are highest among young adults. In 1991, 19.7% of male



Polish immigrant labour force participants aged 15-24, and 18.6% of their female counterparts were unemployed. Both these figures were well above those for their respective counterparts among all immigrants and those born in Canada in this age range (see Chart 5).

Polish immigrants between the ages of 25 and 64 also experience relatively high unemployment rates. For example, among labour force participants aged 25-44, 15.1% of male Polish immigrants and 17.2% of immigrant women from Poland were unemployed in 1991, compared with around 10% of their respective counterparts among all immigrants and those born in Canada. At the same time, unemployment rates among Polish immigrants aged 45-64 were also several percentage points above those of all

immigrants and people born in Canada in this age range.

## Income

The incomes of Polish immigrants living in Canada are slightly lower than those of people in other groups. In 1990, Polish immigrants had an average income from all sources of \$23,200, compared with \$25,300 for all immigrants and \$23,700 for the Canadian-born. When differences in age are taken into consideration<sup>3</sup>, however, the average income of Polish immigrants is over \$2,000 less than the comparable figure for both all immigrants and the Canadian-born population.

As with the overall immigrant and Canadian-born populations, Polish immigrant men have higher average incomes than their female counter

parts. In fact, the average income of Polish immigrant men in 1990, at \$29,100, was well above that of Polish immigrant women (\$17,000).

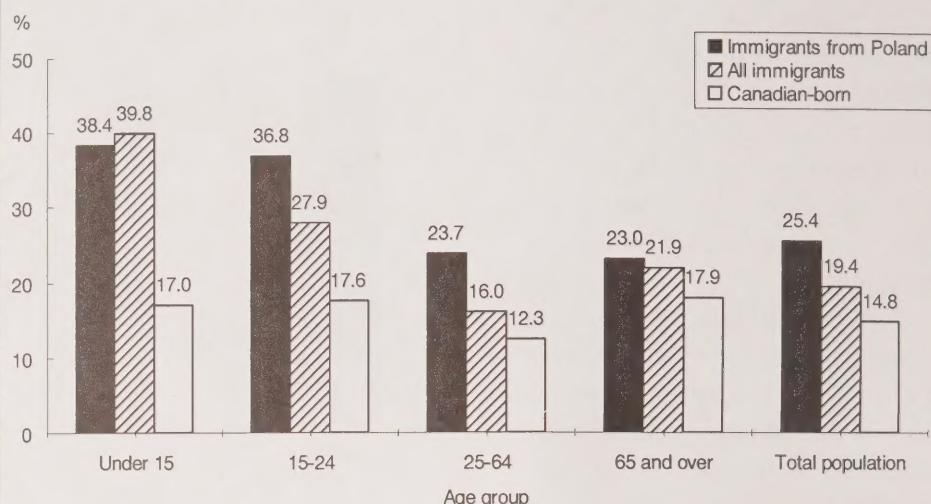
There is also variation in the incomes of Polish immigrants in different age groups. In 1990, immigrants aged 15-64 born in Poland had an average income from all sources of \$24,400, compared with \$21,200 for those aged 65 and over. The average income of Polish immigrants aged 15-64, however, was lower than that of all immigrants and the Canadian-born in this age range. But the average income of Polish immigrant seniors (\$21,200) was higher than that of their counterparts among both all immigrants (\$18,600) and the Canadian-born (\$19,500).

## Income from transfer payments

Polish immigrants receive a greater share of their income from government transfer payments than people in other groups. In 1990, 20% of all income of Polish immigrants came from these sources, versus 12% of that of all immigrants and 11% of that of the Canadian-born population.

As in other groups, Polish immigrant seniors receive a much larger share of their income from government transfer payments than their counterparts under age 65. In 1990, 42% of all income of Polish immi-

Chart 6  
Percentage with low income, by age, 1990



Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census of Canada.

grants aged 65 and over came from these programs, compared with 8% of that of those aged 15-64. However, the share of the income of senior Polish immigrants coming from transfer payments (42%), was slightly lower the figures for both all immigrant (45%) and Canadian-born (46%) seniors, but the opposite was the case among those aged 15-64.

## Population with low income

A relatively large proportion of immigrants from Poland have low incomes. In 1990, 25% of immigrants from Poland had incomes below Statistics Canada's Low-income Cut-offs, compared with 15% of the Canadian-born population and 19% of all immigrants. As well, the gap between the shares of Polish immigrants and people born

in Canada with low incomes increases by several percentage points when differences in age are taken into consideration.<sup>3</sup>

Polish immigrants in all age groups are more likely than their counterparts in the all immigrant and Canadian-born populations to have low incomes. There was a particularly sharp difference among those aged 25-44. Indeed, the share of Polish immigrants in this age group with low incomes in 1990 (30%) was two and a half times the figure among those born in Canada (12%).

The proportion of Polish immigrant seniors with low incomes in 1990 (23%) was also slightly higher than that for all immigrant seniors (22%) and Canadian-born seniors (18%). Unlike those in other groups, however, Polish immigrant seniors were actually less likely than those aged 15-64 to have low incomes: 23% versus 25%.

Young adults are the most likely Polish immigrants to live in a low-income situation. In 1990, 37% of immigrants from Poland aged 15-24 lived in a low-income situation, well above figures for their all immigrant and Canadian-born counterparts (see Chart 6).

<sup>1</sup> The Polish immigrant population refers to those with landed-immigrant status (whether or not they are currently Canadian citizens) born in Poland. It is important to note that children born in Canada to Polish immigrants are not included in the immigrant population from Poland but rather are included in the Canadian-born population. As well, the data in this report include only the non-institutionalized population in the various groups. Persons in institutions include those in hospitals and related institutions, special care facilities for the elderly or chronically ill, children's group homes and orphanages, and correctional and penal institutions.

<sup>2</sup> Persons living with their family include spouses (either married or common-law), lone parents, and never-married children living at home. Persons not living with their family include those living alone, in an extended family with other relatives, or with unrelated persons.

<sup>3</sup> Socio-economic indicators, such as fertility levels, educational attainment levels, employment levels, unemployment rates, average income, and the incidence of low income may be affected by the age distribution of a population. Therefore, in order to compare two or more populations, it is useful to eliminate the effects of differences in age structures. This is done using a procedure known as age standardization. For selected socio-economic data in this profile, both the immigrant population from Poland and the total immigrant population have been standardized or adjusted so that they have the same age structure as the Canadian-born population. Age-standardized figures may differ from actual figures, but they make comparisons between immigrants from Poland, all immigrants and the Canadian-born population more meaningful.

**Table 1 Selected characteristics of immigrants from Poland<sup>1</sup>, all immigrants, people born in Canada, and the total Canadian population, 1991<sup>2</sup>. Selected data standardized for age are also presented.**

	Immigrants from Poland <sup>1</sup>	Total immigrant population	Canadian-born population	Total Canadian population <sup>3</sup>
Total population	184,695	4,342,890	22,427,740	26,994,040
As % of total immigrant population	4.3	100.0	—	—
As % of total Canadian population	0.7	16.1	83.1	100.0
% aged				
Less than 25	13.7	14.6	39.3	35.3
25-44	31.6	36.6	33.4	34.1
45-64	22.4	31.1	17.7	19.8
65 and over	32.3	17.7	9.6	10.9
Period of immigration (%)				
1981-1991	41.9	28.5	—	—
1971-1980	6.7	23.9	—	—
1961-1970	8.8	19.1	—	—
Before 1961	42.6	28.5	—	—
Knowledge of official languages (%)				
English only	85.0	78.6	64.8	67.1
French only	1.2	3.6	17.6	15.2
Both	7.5	11.5	17.3	16.3
Neither	6.3	6.3	0.4	1.4
% living with families				
Aged 15-64	82.4	86.0	83.9	84.0
65 and over	63.9	62.1	61.1	61.3
% aged 65 and over not in family living with other relatives	19.9	29.2	18.3	21.3
% of women aged 15-44 who are lone parents	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.4
Number of children ever born to ever-married women aged 15-44	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6
Standardized <sup>4</sup>	1.4	1.7	—	—
% with university degree	12.4	14.4	10.5	11.4
Standardized <sup>4</sup>	13.9	14.5	—	—
% with less than grade 9	25.4	18.9	12.7	13.9
Standardized <sup>4</sup>	13.7	15.1	—	—
% of population aged 15-24 attending school	68.6	63.8	61.4	61.7
% aged 15-64 employed				
Men	72.3	77.8	76.0	76.2
Standardized <sup>4</sup>	68.8	75.5	—	—
Women	56.4	62.0	62.9	62.6
Standardized <sup>4</sup>	55.4	62.1	—	—
% self-employed				
Men	16.2	15.6	12.4	12.9
Women	7.5	7.7	5.8	6.1
% employed full-time, full-year				
Men	54.7	62.9	58.7	59.4
Women	43.8	49.6	45.2	46.0
% unemployed				
Standardized <sup>4</sup>	13.4	10.2	10.1	10.2
	13.8	10.8	—	—

	Immigrants from Poland <sup>1</sup>	Total immigrant population	Canadian-born population	Total Canadian population <sup>3</sup>
Average income (\$)				
Both sexes	23,192	25,318	23,749	24,001
Standardized <sup>4</sup>	21,668	23,904	—	—
Men	29,074	32,089	29,837	30,205
Standardized <sup>4</sup>	27,116	29,837	—	—
Women	17,036	18,266	17,457	17,577
Standardized <sup>4</sup>	15,962	17,647	—	—
People aged 15-64	24,402	27,010	24,435	24,841
Standardized <sup>4</sup>	21,741	24,753	—	—
People aged 65 and over	21,218	18,608	19,476	19,236
% income from government transfer payments	19.7	11.6	11.4	11.4
% with low income	25.4	19.4	14.8	15.8
Standardized <sup>4</sup>	29.6	24.4	—	—

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census of Canada.

<sup>1</sup> Includes people born in Poland who are, or have been, landed immigrants to Canada.

<sup>2</sup> All data are shown for the non-institutionalized population.

<sup>3</sup> Includes non-permanent residents.

<sup>4</sup> Figures for the immigrant populations are age-standardized to the Canadian-born population.





Revenu moyen (\$)	Les deux sexes	Hommes	Femmes	Personnes de 15 à 64 ans	Personnes de 65 ans et plus	% du revenu provenant des paléoménages	% du revenu provenant des paléoménages	% des personnes à faible revenu	Données normalisées <sup>4</sup>
24 001	—	—	—	29 074	27 116	29 837	32 089	27 116	Données normalisées <sup>4</sup>
21 668	23 904	29 837	27 116	17 036	18 266	17 457	17 647	15 962	Données normalisées <sup>4</sup>
23 192	25 318	30 205	30 205	17 577	17 577	—	—	—	Personnes de 15 à 64 ans
24 402	27 010	24 435	24 435	21 741	24 753	24 841	24 841	24 841	Personnes de 65 ans et plus
21 218	18 608	19 476	19 476	19 7	11,6	11,4	11,4	11,4	% du revenu provenant des paléoménages
19 236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Données normalisées <sup>4</sup>
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,8	14,8	14,4	14,4	25,4	29,6	24,4	24,4	19,4	24,4

- 1 Inclut les personnes nées en Pologne qui sont, ou ont été, immigrants réguliers au Canada.
- 2 Inclut seulement les personnes hors établissement.
- 3 Inclut les résidents non permanents.
- 4 Les données pour la population immigrante sont normalisées en fonction de l'âge, par rapport à la population née au Canada.

Source : Statistique Canada, Recensement du Canada de 1991.

Tableau 1 : Certaines caractéristiques des immigrants de l'ensemble des immigrantes nées en Pologne						
Population totale	184 695	4 342 890	22 427 740	26 994 040	Population née au Canada	Population canadienne totale
Immigrante totale	4,3	100,0	—	—	En % de la population	Immigrante totale
En % de la population canadienne totale	0,7	16,1	83,1	100,0	En % de la population canadienne totale	En % de la population canadienne totale
moins de 25 ans	13,7	39,3	14,6	13,7	moins de 25 ans	moins de immigrantes nées de :
25 à 44 ans	31,6	36,6	31,1	22,4	25 à 64 ans	65 ans et plus
45 à 64 ans	31,4	33,4	31,1	22,4	45 à 64 ans	65 ans et plus
65 ans et plus	9,6	17,7	17,7	28,5	41,9	41,9
1981-1991	—	—	—	—	1981-1991	Population immigrante (%)
1991-19980	—	—	—	—	1991-19980	Population immigrante (%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connaissement des langues officielles (%)	85,0	78,6	64,8	64,8	67,1	67,1
Anglais seulement	1,2	3,6	11,5	7,5	16,3	16,3
Français seulement	78,6	64,8	63,9	63,9	61,3	61,3
Personnes âgées de 65 ans et plus	82,4	86,0	83,9	82,4	84,0	84,0
Nombre d'enfants nés de femmes ayant déjà été mariées	19,9	29,2	19,9	19,9	21,3	21,3
Vivant avec des membres de leur famille élargie	7,4	7,2	7,4	7,4	7,4	7,4
% des femmes de 15 à 44 ans, chefes de familles monoparentales	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nombre d'enfants nés de femmes ayant déjà été mariées	1,5	1,8	1,6	1,5	1,6	1,6
Nombre d'enfants nés de femmes ayant déjà été mariées	1,4	—	—	—	—	—
% des personnes de 15 à 44 ans, ayant déjà été mariées	1,5	1,8	1,6	1,5	1,6	1,6
Nombre d'enfants nés de femmes ayant déjà été mariées	1,4	—	—	—	—	—
% des personnes ayant moins de diplômes universitaires	12,4	14,4	10,5	12,4	11,4	11,4
Données normalisées <sup>4</sup>	13,9	14,5	13,9	13,9	—	—
% des personnes ayant moins de 9 années d'études	25,4	18,9	12,7	25,4	—	—
Données normalisées <sup>4</sup>	13,7	15,1	12,7	13,7	—	—
% des personnes ayant moins de 15 à 24 ans	68,6	63,8	61,4	68,6	61,7	61,7
Données normalisées <sup>4</sup>	76,2	76,0	77,8	76,2	—	—
% des personnes de 15 à 64 ans occupées	72,3	77,8	75,5	72,3	76,2	76,2
Données normalisées <sup>4</sup>	62,6	62,0	62,1	62,6	—	—
Femmes	56,4	55,4	55,4	56,4	—	—
Hommes	62,6	62,9	62,9	62,6	—	—
Femmes	12,9	5,8	7,7	16,2	12,9	12,9
Hommes	—	—	—	—	—	—

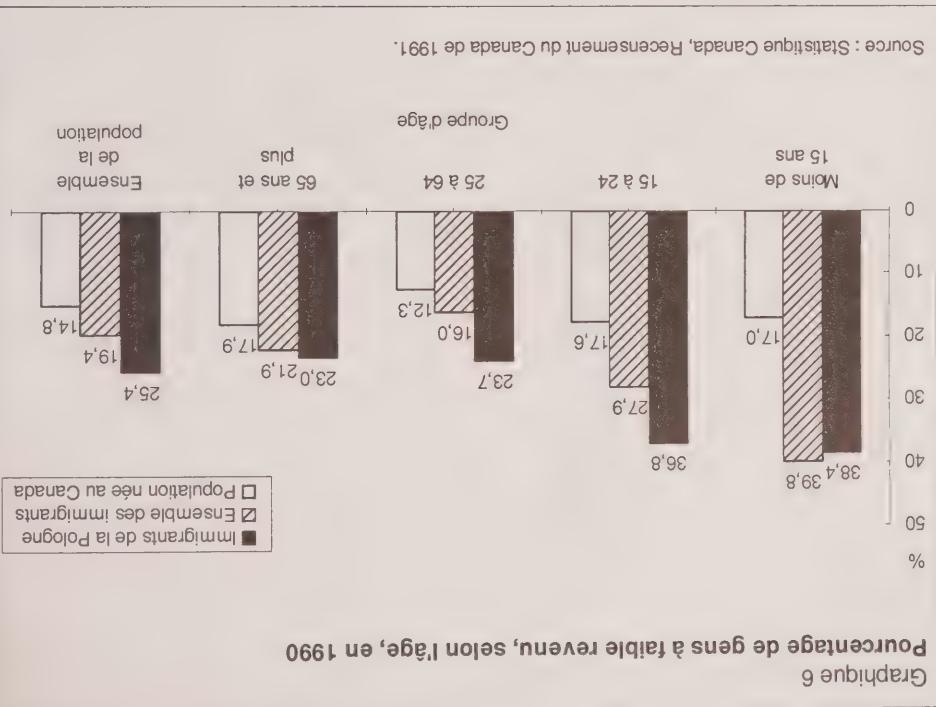
1. L'expression «immigrants de Pologne» fait référence à des personnes nées en Pologne qui ont le statut d'immigrant régulier (qui elles possèdent actuellement la citoyenneté canadienne ou non). Il est important de souligner que les immigrants nés au Canada d'immigrants polonois ne sont pas inclus dans la population immigrante de Pologne mais sont plutôt inclus dans la population née au Canada. De plus, les immigrées nées dans le pays de leur pays d'origine sont les immigrantes dans la population hors établissement sur la population hors établissement dans les différents groupes. Le terme «établissement» fait référence aux hôpitaux ou autres établissements complexes, aux agées ou pour malades chroniques, aux foyers et aux orphelinats pour enfants, ainsi qu'aux établissements de soins spéciaux pour personnes établissons-nous pour enfants, ainsi qu'aux établissements correctionnels et penitentiaires.

Enfin, parmi la population immigrante polonaise, c'est chez les jeunes adultes qu'on observe la proportion la plus élevée de personnes à faible revenu. Ainsi, 37 % des immigrants de Pologne âgés de 15 à 24 ans avaient un faible revenu en 1990, une proportion nettement supérieure à celle observée au sein de l'ensemble des immigrants polonais à la même période. Dans le groupe des 65 ans et plus, la proportion des immigrants polonais (23 %) était elle aussi supérieure, quoique légèrement, à celle des immigrants âgés de 18 à 24 ans (22 %) et des personnes âgées nées au Canada (18 %). Cependant, contrairement à la tendance observée dans les autres groupes, la proportion de personnes à faible revenu était moins élevée chez leurs homologues âgés de 15 à 64 ans, les immigrants polonais âgés de 15 à 64 ans, les proportions réspectives étant de 23 % contre 25 %.

est particulièrement grande chez les 25 à 44 ans. En effet, la proportion des immigrants polonais à faible revenu dans ce groupe d'âge était de 30 % en 1990, soit une proportion deux fois et demi supérieure au pourcentage des Canadiens de naissance à faible revenu (12 %).

Dans le groupe des 65 ans et plus, la proportion des immigrants polonais à faible revenu en 1990 (23 %) était elle aussi supérieure, quoique légèrement, au pourcentage de Canadiens de naissance à faible revenu en 1990 (22 %) et des personnes âgées nées au Canada (18 %). Cependant, contrairement à la population de personnes âgées dans les autres groupes, la proportion de personnes à faible revenu était moins élevée chez leurs homologues âgés de 15 à 64 ans, les immigrants polonais âgés que chez les personnes de naissance canadienne (23 % contre 25 %).

## Population à faire



Les paiements de transfert du gouvernement représentent une part plus élevée du revenu des immigrants

## Revenu provenant des paiements de transfert

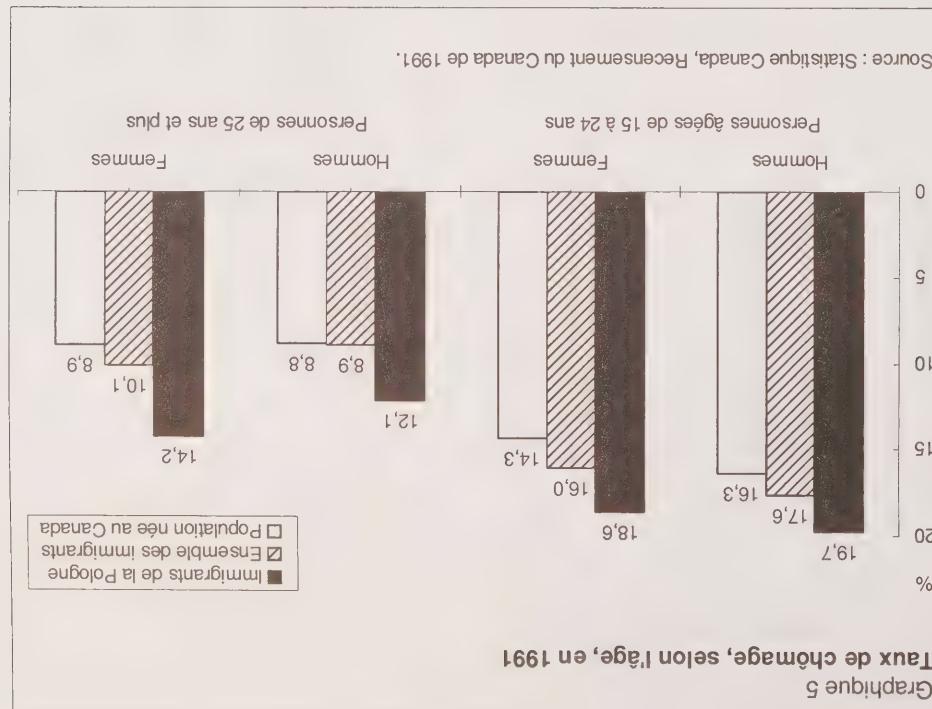
On note également une variation du revenu des immigrants polonais selon le groupe d'âge. Toujours en 1990, les 64 ans disposaient d'un revenu moyen de toutes sources de 24 400 \$, alors que le revenu moyen des 65 ans et plus était de 21 200 \$. Le revenu moyen de l'ensemble des immigrants et des personnes nées au Canada du même groupe d'âge, par contre, le revenu moyen des aînés naitifs de Pologne (21 200 \$) était supérieur à celui de l'ensemble des immigrants âgés de 18 600 \$) et des personnes âgées nées au Canada (19 500 \$).

23 700 \$ pour les personnes nées au Canada. Toutefois, lorsqu'on élimine les effets dus à l'âge, le revenu moyen des immigrants polonois devient inférieur de plus de 2 000 \$ au revenu comparable pour l'ensemble des immigrants amis qu'à celui de la population native du Canada.

Comme dans l'ensemble de la population immigrante et les Canadiens de naissance, les hommes nés en Pologne disposeront d'un revenu moyen supérieur à celui de leurs homologues féminines. En fait, le revenu moyen des hommes immigrants de Pologne, qui était de 29 100 \$ en 1990, était alors bien supérieur à celui des immigrants nés au Canada ce même pays (17 000 \$).

## Revenue

Le taux de chômage chez les immigrés polonais âgés de 25 à 64 ans est également relativement élevé. Chez les hommes et 17,2 % des femmes étaient sans emploi en 1991, comparativement à un taux d'environ 10 % pour les groupes correspondants dans l'ensemble de la population née au Canada. Le taux de chômage chez les immigrants de l'ensemble supérieur de plusieurs points aux taux correspondants pour l'ensemble des immigrants et pour les personnes nées au Canada du même groupe d'âge.



## Chōmage

## Repartition selon la profession

De plus, comme dans les autres groupes, les immigrantes polonaises occupées demeurent proportionnellement moins nombreuses que leurs homologues masculins à avoir un emploi à temps plein.

## Situation du point de vue de l'emploi

l'ensemble des hommes immigrants occupe s nés en Pologne étaient des travailleurs autonomes en 1991, une proportion comparable à celle de l'ensemble des hommes immigrants occupés, mais supérieure à celle des travailleurs de sexe masculin nés au Canada (12%). De même, 8 % des immigrantes polonaises qui avaient un emploi en 1991 avaient alors leur propre entreprise, de même que 8 % de l'ensemble des immigrantes occupées et 6 % de leurs homologues canadiennes de naissance.

différences entre les immigrantes et les autres groupes quant à la formation des groupes d'âge. De plus, après normalisation des données selon l'âge, le pourcentage des immigrantes polonaises occupe 51 % de l'établissement à 69 % chez les hommes et à 55 % chez les femmes. Cependant, les immigrantes polonaises occupent soit proportionnellement plus nombrueux que leurs homologues nés au Canada à être des travailleurs autonomes. Ainsi, 16 % des hommes au Québec nés en Pologne étaient des travailleurs autonomes, alors que 11 % des hommes canadiens nés au Canada étaient des travailleurs autonomes.

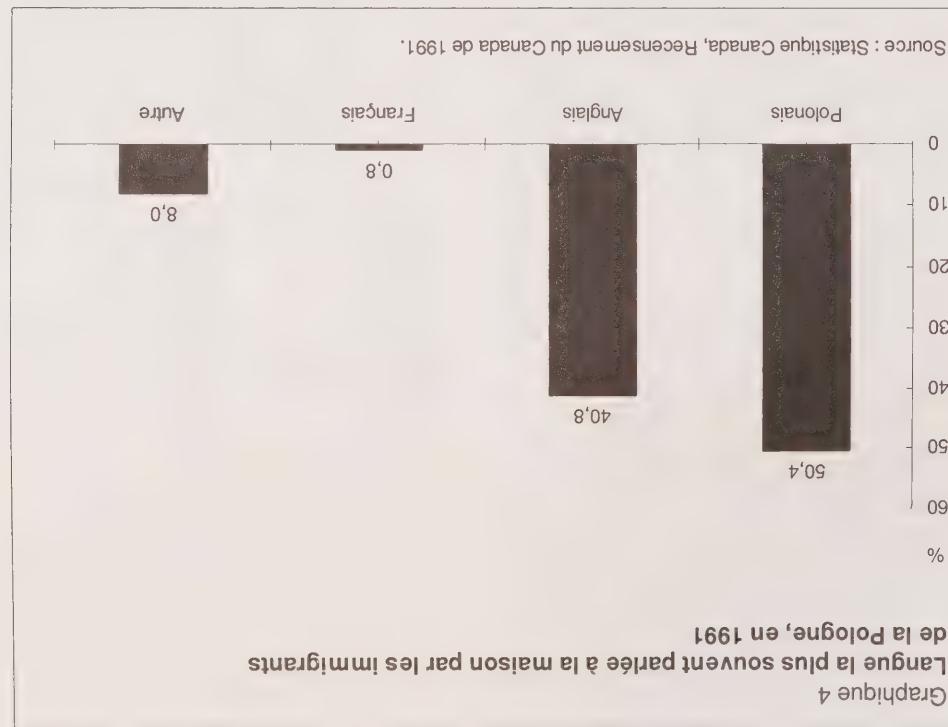
## Scolarité

Si établir à 14.4.  
naïses diminue encore davantage, pour  
secondie de ces immigrants polono-  
effets dus à l'âge, le niveau de  
groupe. De plus, lorsqu'on élimine les  
Canadiennes de naissance du même  
immigrants et à 1,6 en fait pour les  
a 1,8 en fait pour l'ensemble des  
1,5 en fait en 1991, comparativement  
matées avaient eu en moyenne  
âgées de 15 à 44 ans et ayant déjà été  
d'exemple, les immigrants polono-  
termes nées au Canada. A une

## Secondité

Nombreux que les autres immigrants ou que les Canadiens de naissance à vivre avec des membres de leur famille immigrée. Ainsi, 82 % des immigrés polonais âgés de 15 à 64 ans vivait avec des membres de leur famille immigrée en 1991, comme 86 % de tous les immigrants et 84 % des personnes nées au Canada. De même, 64 % des immigrants âgés nés en Pologne vivait avec des membres de leur famille immigrée — une proportion légèrement supérieure à celle observée chez l'ensemble des immigrants âgés (62 %) et les aînés nés au Canada (61 %).

## Situation de famille



Presque tous les immigrants polonais qui vivent au Canada parlent au moins une des deux langues officielles du pays. En fait, 94 % d'entre eux peuvent avoir une connaissance en français, en anglais ou dans les deux

## Language

agrees needs au Canada.

immigrants polonais âgés de 65 ans et plus étaient des femmes, comparativement à 56 % de l'ensemble des immigrants âgés et à 57 % des personnes grantantes âgées et à 57 % des personnes

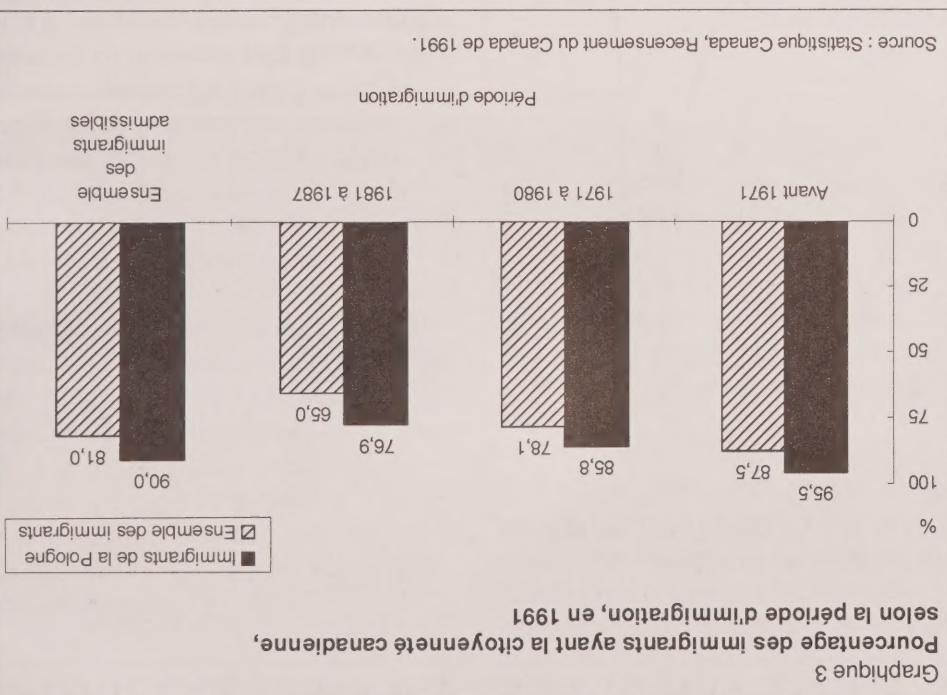
Enfin, contrairement au reste de la population, les femmes ne forment pas une majorité importante des immigrantes polonaises âgées. En 1991, 50 % des

23 et 64 ans.

Dans l'ensemble, les immigrants de Pologne sont plus âgés que la population canadienne. En 1991, 32 % des immigrants polonais vivant au Canada étaient âgés de 65 ans et plus, comparativement à 10 % des personnes nées au Canada. De même, 22 % des immigrants polonais, contre 18 % des Canadiens de naissance, avaient entre 45 et 64 ans. Par contre, seulement 14 % des immigrants polonais, comparativement à 39 % de la population canadienne, étaient âgés de moins de 25 ans.

## Repatriation selon l'âge

## Citadins



## Les provinces

### Repartition selon

11 % des immigrants polonais, contre 65 % de l'ensemble des immigrants, contre 55 % des immigrants canadiens, et ainsi de suite (voir le graphique 3).

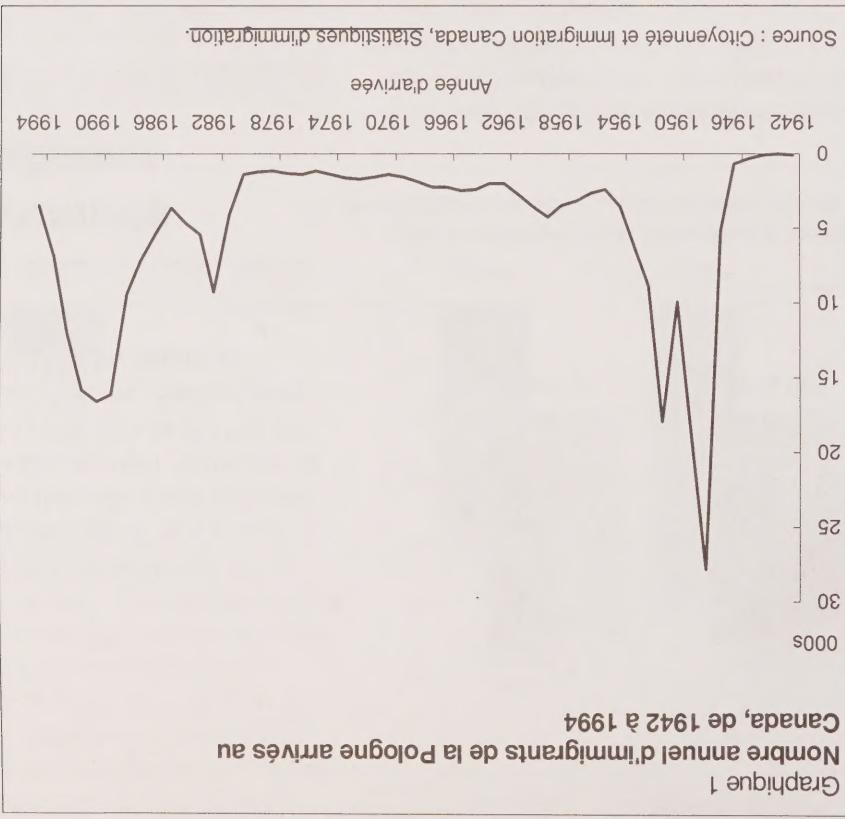
Par ailleurs, comme dans l'ensemble de la population immigrante, c'est parti des immigrants polonais qui vivent au Canada depuis le plus longtemps qu'on observe la plus forte proportion de citoyens canadiens. Ainsi, parmi les immigrants polonais qui vivent au Canada en 1991, 96 % de ceux qui avaient immigré avant 1971 étaient citoyens canadiens, comparativement à 86 % de ceux canadiens, comparativement à 1980 et à 77 % des immigrants polonais arrivés entre 1981 et 1987. En outre, les immigrants polonais sont, toutes proportions gardées, beaucoup plus nombreux que l'ensemble des immigrants à avoir la citoyenneté canadienne, quelle que soit la période d'immigration. A titre d'exemple, parmi ceux arrivés entre 1981 et 1987, 77 % des immigrants polonais sont, dans l'ensemble de la population immigrante, une avance de 1981 à 1987.

## Citoyenneté canadienne

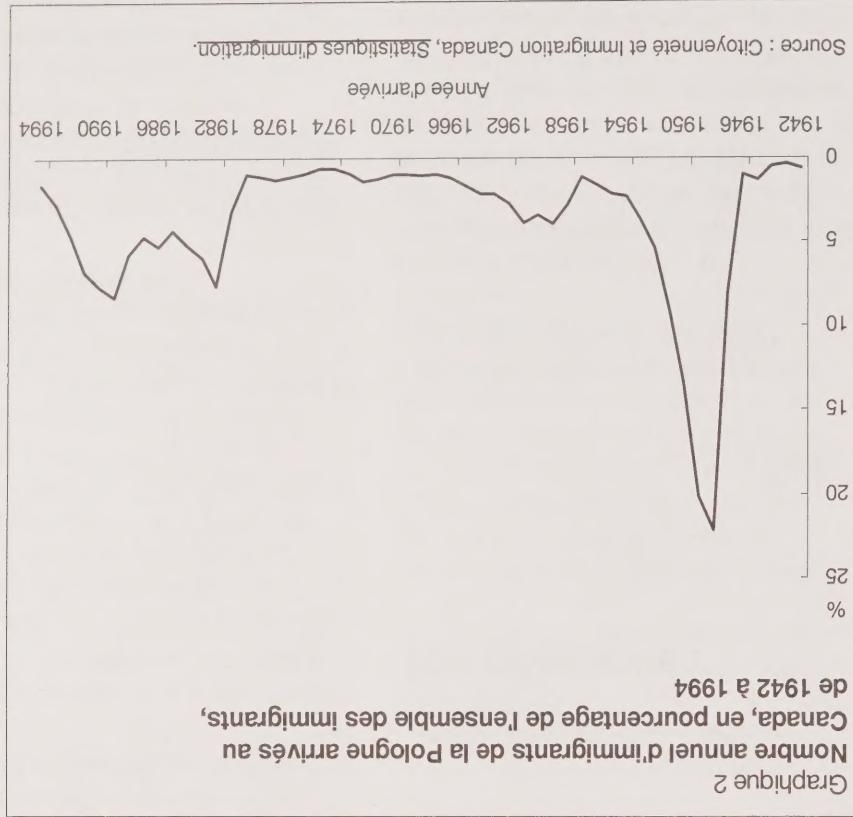
Etant donné l'arri<sup>vee</sup> massive d'immigrants polonais au cours de la d<sup>er</sup>mi<sup>re</sup> d<sup>ecennie</sup>, une proportion importante des immigrants au Canada sont arrivés assez récemment. En fait, 42 % de ceux qui vivent au Canada au moment du recensement de 1991 avaient immigré entre 1981 et 1991; par comparaison, la proportion de l'ensemble des immigrés qui avaient immigré entre 1961 et 1970 et 7 %, durant les années 70.

Profil des immigrants polonais vivant au Canada

Graphique 1 Nombre annuel d'immigrants de la Pologne arrivés au Canada, de 1942 à 1994



Nombre annuel d'immigrants de la Pologne arrivés au Canada, en pourcentage de l'ensemble des immigrants, de 1942 à 1994



Durant les années qui ont suivi la Seconde Guerre mondiale, il y avait eu 1951, par exemple, en moyenne près de 19 000 Polonais qui immigré chaque année au Canada et, en 1948 et 1949, les immigrants polonais représentaient plus de 20 % de la population immigrante au Canada. Cependant, du milieu des années 50 au milieu des années 60, les immigrants polonais représentaient moins de 20 % de la population plus immigrante au Canada. Cependant, du milieu des années 50 au milieu des années 60, les immigrants polonais représentaient une 2 % environ de la population immigrante qui a ensuite diminué à 1 % environ, entre le milieu des années 80 (voir le tableau 2).

Contreirement aux mouvements d'immigration en provenance de la plupart des autres pays européens, un nombre relativement élevé de Polonais sont immigré au Canada au cours des dernières années. De 1988 à 1992, par exemple, en moyenne près de 14 000 personnes néees en Pologne ont immigré chaque année au Canada, celles-ci formant durant cette période 7 % de la population immigrante.

L'immigration en provenance de Pologne a toutefois ralenti en 1993 et 1994 et, en fait, seulement 3 500 Polonois ont immigré au Canada en 1994, ce nombre ne représentant que 2 % des immigrants arrivés cette année-là (voir le graphique 1).

Les immigrants de Polognac représentent une proportion appréciable de la population immigrante vivant au Canada. Au moment du Recensement de 1991, 184 695 personnes nées en Pologne vivant au Canada, ce nombre représentant alors 4 % de l'ensemble de la population immigrante et 0,7 % de la population totale du Canada.



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Citoyenneté et Immigration Canada

### NORMALISATION SELON L'AGE

## TITRES DES PROFILS

## INTRODUCTION

RECHERCHE S EN IMMIGRATION : PÔLE GENE

Enfin, le revenu des immigrants polonais vivant au Canada est largement inférieur à 1990, le revenu moyen de toutes sources des immigrants polonais étant de 23 200 \$. En 1990, le revenu moyen des autres groupes. En effet des membres des autres groupes. En 1990, le revenu moyen de toutes sources des immigrants polonais étant de 23 200 \$. Comparativement à 25 300 \$ pour l'ensemble des immigrants et à 23 700 \$ pour la population née au Canada.

Le taux de chômage chez les immigrants polonais est relativement élevé. En 1991, il était de 13,4 % pour l'ensemble des immigrants polonais actifs, comparativement à un peu plus de 10 % au total pour l'ensemble des immigrants actifs que pour la population des immigrants actifs que pour la population

Toutes proportions gardées, les immigrants polonais sont en général moins nombreux que l'ensemble des immigrants ou que les personnes nées au Canada à faire partie de la population active occupée. En 1991, par exemple, 72 % des hommes immigrants polonais âgés de 15 à 64 ans étaient occupés, comparativement à 78 % de 76 % des hommes immigrants et 76 % des hommes nés au Canada de ce groupe d'âge. De même, 56 % des immigrants polonais âgés de 15 à 64 ans — contre 62 % de l'ensemble des immigrantes et 63 % des Canadiens de même groupe d'âge — étaient naisseuses du même groupe d'âge — et étaient occupées. La proportion de travailleurs autonomes est toutefois plus élevée parmi les immigrantes polonaises que dans les deux autres groupes.

En 1991, 94 % des immigrants polonais pouvaient avoir une connaissance en français, en anglais ou dans les deux langues officielles du pays. Parallèlement, 50 % ont déclaré que le polonais était la langue d'usage à la maison.

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INTERNATIONALS FOLIONAIS AU CANADA

## RECHERCHES EN IMMIGRATION

# POLIGNE

## *Les profils*